

PATUXENT INSTITUTION



ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2000

Parris N. Glendening
Governor

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
Lieutenant Governor

Stuart O. Simms
Secretary

Richard B. Rosenblatt
Director

Department of
Public Safety and Correctional Services



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PARRIS N. GLENDENING
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STUART O. SIMMS
SECRETARY

October 23, 2000

The Honorable Parris N. Glendening
Governor of the State of Maryland
Executive Department
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Governor Glendening;


I am pleased to make available the Annual Report of the Patuxent Institution which documents the agency's activities for Fiscal Year 2000. The information contained in the report is intended to satisfy the reporting requirements set forth in the Correctional Services Article, section 4-203(d) of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

In the past year, Patuxent Institution has continued to meet the challenges arising from the dual mission of the Institution. They have worked to turn the youthful offender convicted as an adult into a wage earning, law-abiding citizen instead of a career criminal. They have addressed the special needs of the mentally ill offender in prison and have developed programs to transition these offenders to the community at the end of the prison term in a way that will minimize reoffense.

Simultaneously, Patuxent Institution has utilized existing resources to extend programming and services throughout the Department. Patuxent has worked extensively with the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services to develop a diversion program for the mentally ill misdemeanor. They have worked with the Division of Correction to establish cognitive behavior programs to reduce prisoner misbehavior. They have worked with the Parole Commission to insure that the Commission has sufficient information on mental health to make a release decision. They have established a partnership with Parole and Probation in transitioning the mentally ill prisoner back to the community.

Moreover, as Patuxent has taken on these projects, they have done so mindful of the need to measure the quantifiable performance measures. Patuxent Institution's dedication to the Department's mission in a manner that maximizes the cost effectiveness of treatment services serves to improve the overall level of public safety.

Sincerely,


STUART O. SIMMS
Secretary





PARRIS N. GLENDENING
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STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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STUART O. SIMMS
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RICHARD B. ROSENBLATT
DIRECTOR

October 30, 2000

Stuart O. Simms, Secretary
Department of Public Safety
and Correctional Services
300 E. Joppa Road, Suite 1000
Towson, Maryland 21286

Dear Secretary Simms:

The first year of my tenure has come to a close, and I am constantly asked, "Are you sorry you left the legal profession to run Patuxent?" The question running a close second: "Is it what you expected?" I cannot answer with a simple "yes" or "no." Nevertheless, I can say that I am fulfilled by the challenge of making productive citizens of those convicted of committing some of the most heinous crimes. I am fulfilled by the challenge of tending to the needs of the mentally ill who have committed heinous offenses, but who cannot function normally in a prison environment. If I left the law to have a greater opportunity to change the society in which we live, then I have come to the right place.

There have been many surprises. I was amazed at the complex nature of the Patuxent program. Dr. Nero and his treatment staff have put together modules and individualized treatment plans that truly seek to remediate the individualized needs of the prisoners in the program. I was also overwhelmed by the scope of the mental health program, and how the team at CMHC-J was able to stabilize inmates and return them to general population. The entire mental health program, under the direction of Dr. Holwager, deserves commendation. I could not have been happier than when I discovered the quality of the vocational shops and training programs. The insight and care with which the Board of Review tackled its mission twice a month was another unexpected revelation.

Some of the surprises were not so pleasant. The size of the Patuxent population that is eligible for programming was smaller than expected. That fact has made the State Department of Education reluctant to bring additional programs into the Institution. As a result, in the past year we have used inmate welfare funds to start a computer keyboard skills class. Inmate welfare funds are also being used to re-open the plumbing shop that the Department of Education did not re-staff when the last teacher retired. These programs are in addition to the Horticulture program that the Institution funds now that the grant funding has come to an end. We will continue to implement our own programs because we must continue to improve the balance between psycho-therapy and educational / vocational programs.

A second surprise relates to the plight of the correctional officers on whom the whole program relies. Initially, there are not enough officers. I regularly look at a list of approximately 20 correctional officer vacancies that cannot be filled because there are insufficient applicants. Secondly, the officers we have are not receiving the training that they deserve. With only 18 hours of training budgeted each year, and with numerous training mandates requiring certain subjects to be covered annually (first aid, driver improvement, blood born pathogens, domestic violence, etc.), there is little time to train on such issues as prisoner psychology, the use of non-lethal tactical weapons, dealing with the mentally ill prisoner, and so on. We are expanding the training topics for officers immediately and formalizing the "on the job" training that can be done without excessively impacting the budget.

The third surprise was the absence of data to validate the Patuxent program. At every Board of Review, we can anecdotally hear the successes of the Patuxent program. Parolee after parolee who comes in for annual review sings the praises of the Patuxent program and how what he learned has helped make him the success he has become. But we have not collected the data to verify these stories. Under the leadership of our new Director of Research and Programs, Dr. Richard Craig, we are taking steps to remedy this deficiency as we apply the principles of the Governor's Managing for Results program to our efforts at Patuxent.

All in all, my first year at Patuxent has been very rewarding. We are now poised to move forward and to take the lead in providing treatment programs throughout the Department. As we look forward, we cannot forget to look backward to those who have provided the foundation on which we now build. This year we lost one of the most dedicated officers this Institution has known, Captain James M. Quinn. This year also marks the retirement of Warden Archie Gee and Associate Director Amanollah Taheri. Each of these gentlemen left a mark on the Institution that will not soon be forgotten. It is up to us to take their hard work and carry it forward.

As you peruse this annual report, think not only of where we have been, but where we have left to go.

Respectfully,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and flourishes, extending across the width of the page.

Richard B. Rosenblatt
Director

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Patuxent Institution is to provide specialized treatment services to eligible offenders in a safe and secure facility in order to enhance public safety in Maryland.

The Patuxent Institution, located in Jessup, Maryland, is unique both in terms of its rich history and its institutional mission. Established in 1951 with the passing of its governing legislation, Article 31B of the Annotated Code of Maryland, Patuxent became one of the nation's premier facilities for the treatment of offenders designated by the courts as "Defective Delinquents." Patuxent operated under Article 31B until October 1, 1999, when the law governing the Institution was relocated to Title 4 of the new Correctional Services Article. Since its inception, Patuxent has continued to evolve, instituting new approaches designed to more effectively treat the offender and to enhance public safety.

Although Patuxent Institution falls under the umbrella of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), unlike other correctional facilities within the State, it is separate from the Division of Correction (DOC). This distinction affords the institution the opportunity to function as a self-contained correctional system with its own parole authority (Board of Review), parole supervision functions, a community reentry facility, comprehensive treatment programs, and research capabilities.



Even with this distinction the Patuxent Institution played a critical role in providing adjunct services to the Division of Correction. These services included:

- Housing the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J), the 192 bed mental health unit that serves the more seriously mentally ill male inmates within the Division of Corrections.
- Serving as the intake facility for technical parole violators, maintaining these individuals until a Parole Commissioner determines the final disposition of their case.
- The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), an inpatient component of the Correctional Options program is located at Patuxent, providing short-term treatment and psycho-educational services for inmates with drug abuse histories.

1.1 The Evolution of Patuxent Institution

When founded in 1951, Patuxent Institution was given a legislative mandate to evaluate and treat a special group of criminal offenders known as "Defective Delinquents." These offenders were individuals who, by virtue of their criminal behavior, were designated as delinquent by the court and involuntarily committed to Patuxent Institution under an indeterminate sentence. In 1977, the law was revised to abolish the category of "defective delinquent" ending the imposition of indeterminate sentences by the judiciary.

In abolishing defective delinquency, the legislature redefined Patuxent Institution's mission by creating the "Eligible Person" (EP) program. The EP program that resulted from this modification of Article 31B, provided specialized treatment services designed to rehabilitate habitual criminals. The court initiated referrals, but participation in the EP program was voluntary. Initially serving only male inmates, the EP program was expanded in 1987 to also include female offenders.



In 1992, in reaction to the growing concern for inmates experiencing severe mental illness, the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J) was established and located at Patuxent Institution. The creation of a 192-bed mental health unit consolidated services for DOC inmates throughout the state who were suffering from serious psychiatric disorders.

In October of 1994, philosophical and pragmatic factors lead to significant changes being introduced within Patuxent Institution. Previously focusing on the rehabilitation of higher risk, chronic inmates, a re-examination of the institution's treatment philosophy resulted in a shift away from the more global concept of rehabilitation to a more focused approach of remediation, which identifies an inmate's specific deficits and tailors treatment to those needs. To more efficiently and effectively deliver these remediation oriented services, the treatment staff was restructured into smaller, more flexible treatment teams, dubbed Remediation Management Teams (RMTs), which include a psychologist, psychiatrist, educator, social worker, and a custody officer. Treatment modules (such as Social Skills, Moral Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention), and specialized programs, such as the Patuxent Drug Recovery Program (PDRP) were crafted, melding psycho-educational programs with Patuxent's more traditional therapy group process.

As the move toward remediation was taking place, Patuxent Institution was examining the demographic make-up of its population. Realizing trends in law enforcement and criminal justice were resulting in a significant increase in the number of youthful offenders being incarcerated; a decision was made to redefine Patuxent Institution's EP program target population moving away from the older, more chronic offender to services for these youthful offenders. Simultaneously to the EP program's refocusing on the youthful offender, the General Assembly established the Patuxent Institution Youth Program in 1994. Unlike the EP program that remains voluntary, only the courts may refer the youthful offenders adjudicated as adults to the Patuxent Institution Youth Program for evaluation and treatment. The program is modeled after the EP program but, unlike that program, an inmate accepted as a Patuxent youth may not "opt out."

In that same year, 1994, the Patuxent Institution played a key role in the design and implementation of the Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC). Established at Patuxent Institution in cooperation with the Division of Parole and Probation in May 1994, ROTC is part of the Correctional Options Program (COP). The ROTC program delivers a 45-day treatment cycle to inmates with significant substance abuse histories preparing for parole or mandatory release. To augment ROTC's services, a Reentry Aftercare Center (RAC) was also established at Patuxent Institution's Reentry Facility in Baltimore and provides outpatient services to referrals from all COP supervision units, Central Home Detention, and the Toulson Boot Camp.



During the current fiscal year, two new components were added to Patuxent Institution's operations. A Mental Health Transition Unit was developed, providing evaluation and support to inmates with mental health histories referred from DOC institutions and scheduled for release to the community. A Step-down unit was also developed. This unit serves inmates who have histories of response to mental health treatment but who decompensate when returned to their home DOC institution. The Step-down unit provides the inmate with the opportunity to adjust to an institution's general population routine, thus reducing the adjustment problems and stress experienced upon returning to their DOC institution.



1.2 Patuxent Institution's Leadership



FY 2000 saw the first full year of Patuxent Institution with its new Director, Richard B. Rosenblatt, at the helm. Appointed as Director by Secretary Simms in May 1999, Mr. Rosenblatt brought with him 20 years of experience in the criminal justice system. This experience includes 12 years as an Assistant Attorney General for the State of Maryland and 8 years as the deputy counsel to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. He has also amassed an impressive record of working with the legislature having served as an expert consultant in the area of the death penalty and sentence calculation and as author of the Prison Litigation Reform Act.

True to the commitments made upon assuming the role of Director, Mr. Rosenblatt has launched an aggressive campaign to improve the institution and enhance its treatment services. A number of projects have been launched designed to improve Patuxent's aging physical plant. A greater attention to fiscal responsibility has been stressed. Mr. Rosenblatt is devoted to balancing the educational component of remediation by increasing the number of inmates participating full-time in the educational program. Computer classes have also been implemented and the horticulture program has received continuing support from the institution beyond its funding period. The scope of the institution's involvement in the correctional network on both a regional and national level has been expanded with Mr. Rosenblatt's active participation in American Correctional Association (ACA). Also, involved with the Maryland Correctional Administrator's Association, Mr. Rosenblatt received this organization's President's Award. In his dual role as Director of Mental Health Services, Mr. Rosenblatt has also operationalized his concerns for the mentally ill offender. Over the past year he has supported the development of a quality assurance program for mental health services, expanded the resources available to the division's mental health practitioners, and proposed the construction of a modern mental health unit.

Several "fixtures" at Patuxent Institution retired after years of distinguished service. Warden Archie Gee began his career at the institution as a Correctional Officer in 1961. During his course of 31 years of service, his hard work and expertise were rewarded as he rose through the ranks to ultimately be appointed Warden in 1992.



Also retiring was Amanollah Taheri, M.D. In October 1994, Dr. Taheri was called out of his previous retirement from Patuxent Institution to assume the challenge of the position of Associate Director of Psychiatry. The dedication and professionalism of these gentlemen has left a positive mark on Patuxent Institution.

1.3 The Patuxent Institution Board of Review

Patuxent Institution is the only Maryland State correctional facility that has its own conditional release authority, the Board of Review. The Board of Review annually reviews offenders' progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Program; may grant, deny, or revoke status to offenders in these programs; may find offenders ineligible for a treatment program; and can recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

The Board of Review is comprised of the following nine members:

- The Director of Patuxent Institution;
- Two Associate Directors;
- The Warden; and
- Five Members of the General Public appointed by the Governor.

In order to address the concerns of victims, one of the five community members must be a member of a victim's rights organization.

The Board of Review's authority has changed several times since its inception in 1977. In regards to paroling offenders serving a life sentence, the Board of Review:

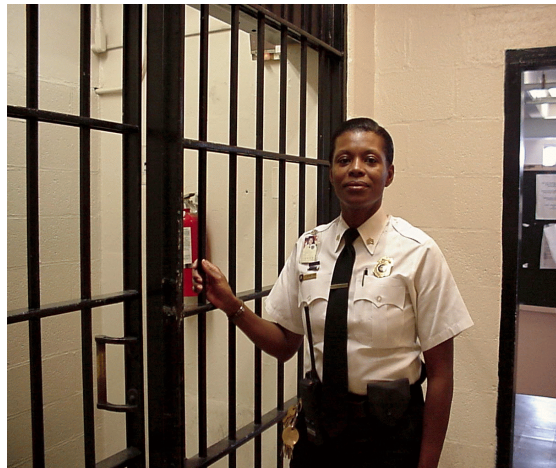
- Can approve parole for an offender serving a life sentence if the offender's crime was committed prior to July 1, 1982;
- Can recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence, but must have the Governor's approval if the offender's crime was committed after July 1, 1982, and on or before March 20, 1989; and
- Can recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence but must have the approval of both the Governor and the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services if the offender's crime was committed after March 20, 1989.

Additionally, offenders serving life sentence(s) for first degree murder, first degree rape, or a first degree sex offense may not be released on parole until the offender has served the same minimum time required for Division of Correction offenders. This minimum is currently 25 years for a life sentence imposed following a death penalty proceeding, and 15 years for other life sentences.



From the left – seated: Betty J. Humphrey, DPA; Carole A. Henley; Eva Hebron; standing: Arthur Marshall, Esq.; Byron Sedgwick; Amanollah Taheri, M.D.; Richard Rosenblatt, Esq.; Randall Nero, Ph.D.; Archie Gee

For offenders serving a non-life sentence, the Board of Review can approve parole if the offender's crime was committed on or before March 20, 1989. In cases in which the crime was committed after March 20, 1989, the Board of Review can recommend parole but must have the approval of the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. In addition, under the law revised and amended in March 1989, the approval of seven of the nine Board of Review members is required for an offender to be granted any type of conditional release status, including day leaves, work/school release, and parole.



1.4 Highlights of 2000

Patuxent Programs

- A program initiated in FY 1999 to educate the judiciary on the nature of the Patuxent Institution's programs proceeded. Director Rosenblatt and Dr. Nero delivered presentations to more than 80 judges and members of the bar in 7 different jurisdictions. The presentation was also delivered to the victim representatives from the State's Attorney's Offices at the State's Attorney's Conference.
- The move to expand the Patuxent Youth Program continued with evaluations being performed on 70 youths. The program's total youth population was increased to 141 individuals by the end of FY 2000.
- The Patuxent Women's Project is a joint 5-year effort with Friends Research Institute (FRI) that was supported by a National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) research grant. As the grant reached completion during FY 2000, the project team collected OBSCIS and FBI arrest data for the approximately 1,000 inmates screened by the project. Along with large amounts of psychological test data, interview data, module attendance forms, etc., these data were coded and converted into a format for the coming scientific analysis. Preliminary views of the data suggest significant treatment effects on recidivism as measured by the arrest data. In the coming year the final report will be prepared and delivered to NIDA. The data archive will allow numerous scientific papers to be written in the coming years.
- Based on the success of the "Effective Addiction Treatments for Female Offenders," a new initiative has been planned to continue services beyond the termination of the 5-year funding. This program, entitled Women's Intensive Treatment (WIT), will be a cooperative effort between Patuxent Institution and the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W). Using as a basis many of the treatment services "tested" during the NIDA grant, a 12 month program for women within 3 years of release will be launched in the beginning of FY 2001.
- Through the coordinated efforts of Erin Shaffer, Psy.D, PIW Facility Administrator and Inge Stocklin, a local quilter, Patuxent Institution's women inmates embarked upon a service project of making quilts for charities. The project was originally funded by a grant from the National Quilting Association with local fabric stores, guilds, and churches donating fabric and supplies. The Program was promoted in February 2000, when 30 quilts were displayed at the Howard County Public Library Central Branch in a "Hearts to Hands" exhibit. As of May 2000, 72 quilts and 75 stuffed teddy bears/dolls were donated to the area charities such as the House of Ruth and St. Ann's Infant and Maternity Home.

- Patuxent Institution expanded its training role, offering PCL-R training to all DOC Chief Psychologists and Psychology Associates. The institution has also initiated steps designed to eventually establish Patuxent as an American Psychological Association approved internship site.
 - The Patuxent Institution Horticultural Therapy Program continued to show good results. This unique program provides therapy and remediation services through its "Gardening to be Drug-Free" component, and vocational skills training through its Master Gardener Certificate program component. During FY 2000, seven participants received their Master Gardener certificates and 11 participants received completion certificates from the "Gardening to Be Drug Free" component. To date, two Master Gardeners are gainfully employed in the community.
- A photograph showing a paved garden path that curves through a lush garden. In the foreground, there are several bright yellow daisies. The path is bordered by various green plants and flowers, including some purple ones. In the background, there are more plants and a fence or wall. The overall scene is a well-kept outdoor space.
- The Floriculture Program component of the Horticultural Program graduated 8 participants. Over the course of the year the Floriculture Program donated fresh and dried arrangements to senior centers, local hospitals, retarded citizen's organizations, local schools, and other charitable agencies.
 - The Horticultural Therapy Program received extensive public recognition. The program was highlighted in an April article in the *Baltimore Sun Paper* and participated in the Spring Bulb Test for *Consumer Reports* magazine. An article authored by Henry J. Richards, Ph.D. and Debra Kafami, was also published in the *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* summarizing research on the beneficial therapeutic effects of the program. Members of the Horticultural Program Committee also were invited to present at the 1999 Horticultural Therapy Conference in Richmond, Virginia.
 - The Patuxent Program initiated a new treatment module entitled "Victim Impact." This 26-session, psycho-educational group is mandatory for all Patuxent EP and youth. The module is designed to increase inmate awareness of the impact of crime and to enhance levels of empathy.
 - A renewed emphasis on research was launched during FY 2000. Presently, institutional staff have more than a half dozen active research initiatives in place ranging from evaluating the effectiveness of modules such as Anger Management and Victim Impact to looking at the role criminal sentiment and psychopathy play in recidivism.
 - In May 2000 a 7-week Typing & Computer Training course was established. This course is designed to familiarize inmates with typing, the computer keyboard and rudimentary computer data entry skills. To date, 18 participants have completed the course successfully.

- Patuxent Institution's educational program is under the management of The Maryland State Department of Education. The educational program offers a Lifeskills & Literacy (8th grade) certificate program, GED and vocational competency certificates in sheetmetal and house construction. During FY 2000, 113 certificates were issued by the educational program, an increase of 19 certificates over FY 1999. Those certificates awarded included 60 Lifeskills certificates, 24 GEDs, 14 House Construction certificates and 15 Sheetmetal certificates.



- To help promote a sense of social responsibility, Patuxent Institution's volunteer activities and programs are designed to give inmates the opportunity to "give back." It is estimated that as many as 90% of the inmates housed at Patuxent Institution participate in some volunteer activity. Patuxent Institution's Reasoned Straight Program and Women Reasoning About Problems (WRAP) Program, provide the opportunity for at-risk youth to interact with specially trained Patuxent offenders who discourage the young males and females from pursuing criminal paths. During FY 2000 approximately 1000 at-risk youths participated in the programs.

Coordination of Mental Health Services

- An effort has begun under the direction of Dr. Erik Roskes, the Chief Psychiatrist for DOC, to establish a quality assurance program for mental health services within the division.
- The projects of re-writing the 124 series directives related to mental health services is nearing completion with the new directives now in the review and edit stage. It is projected that the new directives will be ready for distribution early in FY 2001.
- A relationship with the Uniformed Service University has been developed with plans for DPSCS to serve as a training site in correctional psychiatry.

Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J)

- Mental health services in the State correctional system consolidated at Patuxent to more effectively and cost efficiently address the needs of the mentally ill offender, continued to accomplish this objective. Mental health services were expanded with the opening of a "Step-down" unit as a supplement to the acute mental health center.

- A Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU) was opened. This unit is designed to provide evaluation, support services, and referrals for inmates with mental health histories who are scheduled for release to the community. The unit is a coordinated effort with Baltimore Health Systems, Inc. and University of Maryland's Center for Mental Health Services Research.
- In FY 2000 there was a total of 271 admissions to CMHC-J, an increase of 31 admissions over the prior year. Mean rate for admissions per month was 22.6 inmates.
- During that same period, 281 patients were discharged. The average length of stay for those patients who were discharged during the year was 240 days.
- Sixty-nine mental health inmates were released via mandatory supervision, parole, or sentence expiration.
- A total of 57 patients were admitted prior to the start of the reporting period and remained in treatment throughout the entire period.

The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC)

- The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), part of the Correctional Options Program (COP), was established at Patuxent Institution in conjunction with the Division of Parole and Probation in May 1994. The ROTC program has a capacity to provide treatment services to 1100 offenders per year. Over 2800 inmates have completed the program to date.
- In FY 2000, a total of 624 ROTC men and 154 women were received into the ROTC program. Of these individuals, 318 were transferred and the remaining 306 were paroled or continued on parole.
- A Reentry Aftercare Center (RAC) at Patuxent Institution's Reentry Facility in Baltimore provides outpatient services to approximately 150 offenders per week. Referrals to RAC are accepted from all COP supervision units, Central Home Detention, and the Toulson Boot Camp.

DOC Annex

- The Patuxent Annex received 523 parole violators scheduled for revocation hearings. Of this total, 188 had their parole revoked as a result of these hearings.



Chapter II

FY 2000 OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING LEVEL

2.1 Operating Costs

Patuxent Institution's appropriation and expenditures for FY 2000 are presented in Table 2a, *Operating Cost--FY 2000*, on the page below. The total operating cost for FY 2000 was \$29,316,296. This represents an increase of \$1,153,707 or 4.1% over the preceding fiscal year. This total figure includes \$88,000 reimbursement resulting from overtime expenditures during the January 2000 snowstorm as well as \$7,831 in Federal Funds that were utilized to purchase bulletproof vests and maintain the Floriculture Program. Education expenditures are not reflected in this budget for they come out of Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) funds.

TABLE 2a OPERATING COST--FY 2000				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS ⁶	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$2,974,552			\$2,974,552
Custodial Care	\$18,006,857	\$475,997	\$2,627 ⁷	\$18,485,481
Dietary Services	\$1,434,792			\$1,434,792
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$2,319,937			\$2,319,937
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services ⁸	\$3,794,813	\$57,543	\$5,204 ⁹	\$3,87,560
Classification/Recreation/Religious Services		\$20,114		\$20,114
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$181,182	\$42,678		\$223,860
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$28,712,133	\$596,331	\$7,831	\$29,316,296
PER CAPITA COST:				\$37,057.64

⁶ Special funds include \$88,000 from the Catastrophic Fund for reimbursement for overtime incurred during the January 2000 snowstorm. Also includes \$1,738 in Floriculture grant matching funds. The remainders of Special Funds are comprised of Inmate Welfare Funds.

⁷ Federal funds used to purchase bulletproof vests.

⁸ Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services include \$1,512,889 for inmate medical contract.

⁹ Floriculture grant funds.

The yearly per capita cost per inmate dropped from \$41,339 to \$37,057 due to an average daily population increase to 791.1 inmates. The heterogeneous nature of Patuxent Institution's population, resulting in an influx of inmates to feed its various programs and components, produces a high bed turnover rate. This volume of movement is generally unheard of in a maximum-security facility and contributed to increased custodial costs.

2.2 Staffing

Figure 1 below, the *Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2000* provides a visual representation of Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. At the close of FY 2000, the staff compliment authorized for Patuxent Institution was 491.5 positions. This approved staffing pattern resulted in an inmate to total staff ration was 1.61:1; inmate to custody staff ratio was 2.17:1. Staff positions were allocated as follows:

- 75% Custodial staff;
- 8% Food and maintenance staff;
- 9% Fiscal, medical, administrative, and support staff; and
- 8% Clinical treatment staff.

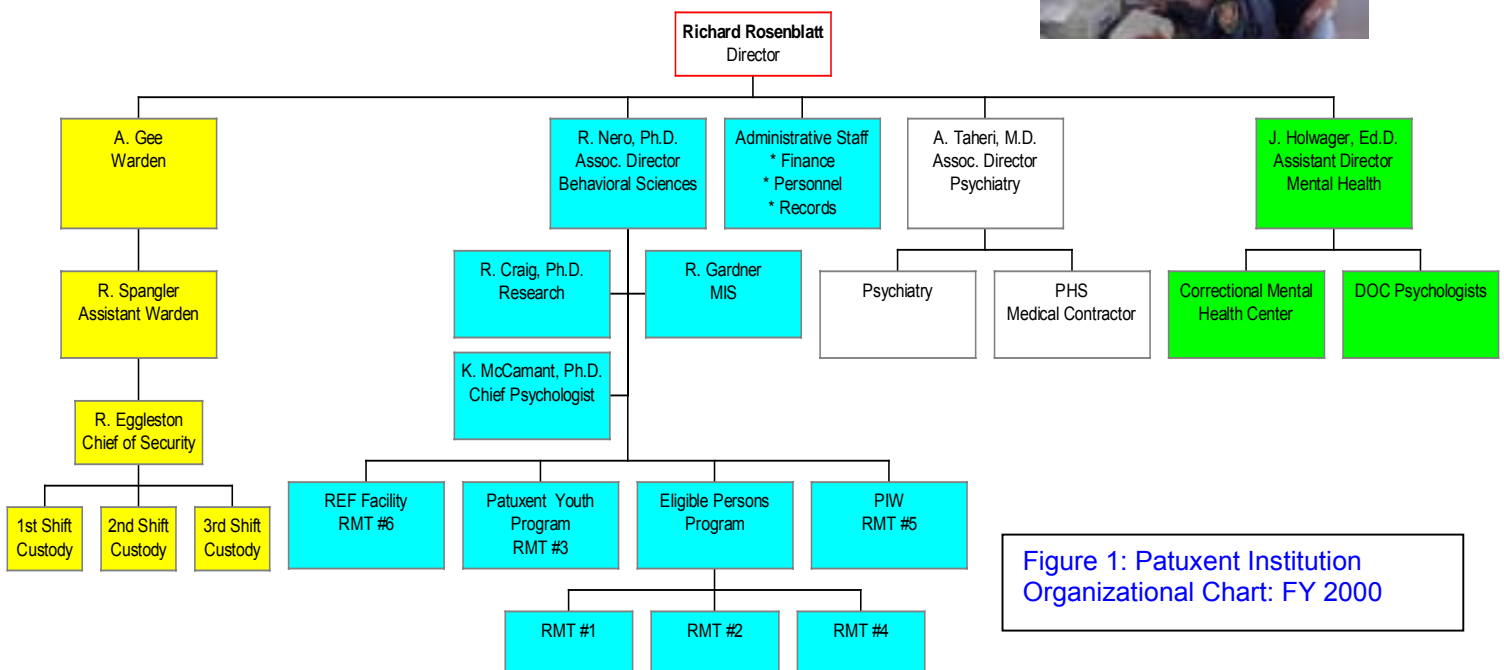
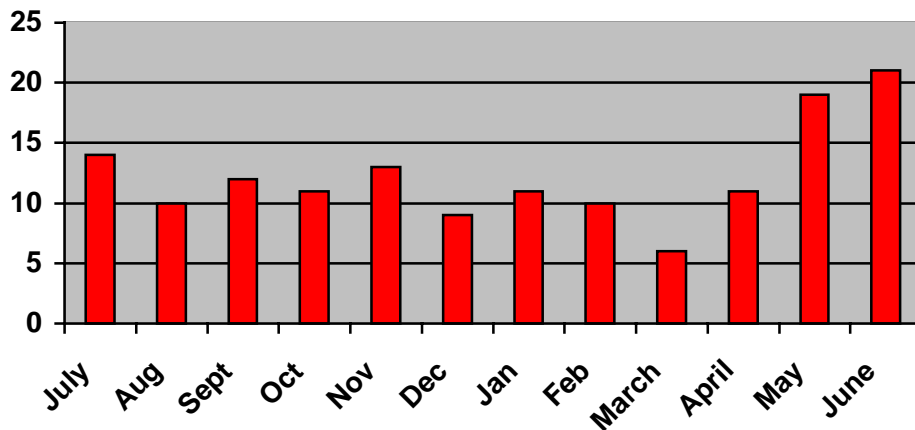


Figure 1: Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2000

The organizational chart further illustrates the Director's dual role as Director of Mental Health Services. In this role, the Assistant Director of Mental Health fall under his authority as does the Division of Correction Psychology staff assigned to institutions throughout the five regions in the State.

While in many departments the institution experienced a vacancy rate reflective on normal attrition, the vacancy rate among custody positions ran as high as 21 open positions. Figure 2 provides a pictorial record of the total custody vacancies on a monthly basis during FY 2000. Vacancies among custody averaged 13.3 positions per month or slightly less than 4% of the officer force. The problems created by turnover in custody positions were compounded by difficulties in recruiting qualified individuals for the position of custody officer. Vacancies within the institution's compliment of officers generally remained unfilled for a period of 6 months creating budgetary strains by increasing overtime use.

Figure 2
Custody Staff Vacancies By Month During FY 2000¹⁰



The importance of staff training has been emphasized in recent years at the Patuxent Institution. Seen as playing an integral role in assuring the safety of staff and inmates, and in enhancing inmate treatment within Patuxent's various programs, a concerted effort is made to provide ongoing training opportunities.

The following is a summary of training delivered to the Patuxent Institution staff during FY 2000:

- Three hundred seventy-eight staff or 77% of the institution's total staff, participated in CPR training.
- Thirty-four days of firing range training were scheduled, providing over 3200 participation hours among the custody staff.
- A total of 5 training programs were offered to Patuxent Institution's psychology staff for a total of 485 participation hours.
- Social work staff at the institution logged more than 120 participation hours attending training on *Childhood Trauma and Interventions With Sexual Offenders*.

Other Notes on Staff Training

- The institution's Assistant Warden completed the Leadership Challenge program held by the Maryland Police & Correctional Training Division.
- Patuxent Institution is an approved Maryland Board of Examiners of Psychologist training site.
- Training to clinical staff in FY 2000 emphasized risk assessment instruments such as the PCL-R and HCR-20.

¹⁰ Figures reflect all custody personnel including supervisory positions.

2.3 Physical Plant

Built in the 1950s, the physical plant that houses Patuxent Institution is approaching 50-years of usage. As an aging facility, the need for improvement in the institution's structures warrant attention both as a means of providing a safe environment for staff and inmates and as a long-term reduction in escalating maintenance costs.

To remedy the difficulties attached to the aging facilities, a number of improvements and projects were planned or initiated in FY 2000. These included:

- Replacement of the generator system throughout the institution. The project is designed to insure an uninterrupted power source during power outages or emergencies.
- Continuation of the Viron project initiated in 1997 for the purpose of conserving fuel consumption.
- Project involving the renovation of the D/D building basement reached a point in completion where the area was opened for staff and group therapy use.
- Contract to replace the windows in Patuxent Institution's REF was awarded in April 2000.
- Contract for the replacement of the recalled Omega sprinkler heads throughout the facility was awarded to Columbia Sprinkler Company.
- Planning continues for the replacement of the gatehouse, perimeter fencing, and kitchen renovations.
- Contract awarded to Federal Signal Corporation to upgrade the alarm system within the Jessup community.



CHAPTER III

OFFENDERS EVALUATED IN FY 2000 FOR TREATMENT

Once an offender is referred and arrives at the Institution to be evaluated for either the Eligible Person or Youth program, a Patuxent Institution evaluation team comprised of at least one psychiatrist, one psychologist, and one social worker is assembled. The evaluation process involves gathering relevant information on the offender through a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental condition, and includes extensive psychiatric and psychological testing. Based on the team's findings, a recommendation is made on whether or not the individual is eligible for the referred treatment program (EP or Patuxent Youth program). Offenders found eligible for the referred treatment program remain at Patuxent Institution for treatment. Those found ineligible are returned to the custody of the Division of Correction.

Eligibility criteria for the Patuxent EP program and Patuxent Youth program are stipulated in Title 4 of the Annotated Code of Maryland. In terms of eligibility requirements for the Patuxent EP program, Title 4 (§ 4-101) stipulates an individual must meet the following:

- have been convicted of a crime and is serving a sentence of imprisonment with at least 3 years remaining on that sentence;
- have an intellectual impairment or emotional unbalance;
- be likely to respond favorably to the programs and services provided at Patuxent Institution; and
- be better able to respond to remediation through Patuxent Institution's programs and services than by other incarceration.

It is further stipulated that an individual may not be found eligible if they are:

- serving two or more life sentences;
- serving one or more life sentences in which a jury found one or more aggravating circumstances existed; or
- convicted of first degree murder, first degree rape, or first degree sexual offense unless at the time of sentencing the judge recommends a referral to Patuxent for evaluation.

The eligibility requirements for the Patuxent Institution Youth program, as articulated in Title 4, are similar to the EP program. Individuals may be considered eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program if they:

- are under the age of 21 years;
- have been referred by the court at the time of sentencing;
- have received a sentence of at least three years; and
- are amenable to treatment in the program

In Fiscal Year 2000, a total of 137 offenders were evaluated for possible admission into Patuxent's treatment programs. This figure represents a 61% increase over the total number of evaluations performed in FY1999, with the most significant increase (133%) in the category of evaluation for the Patuxent Youth Program. The overall ratio for those found eligible:non-eligible during FY 2000 was approximately 2:1, this compares to an eligible vs. non-eligible ratio of approximately 1:1 in the previous year.

3.1 Demographics

Table 3a, *Gender, Race, and Age Distribution of Offenders Evaluated at Patuxent Institution in FY 2000* presents demographic data on offenders evaluated by Patuxent. During the course of the fiscal year, 137 individuals were evaluated with a significant increase in youthful offenders. There was also a corresponding increase in those found eligible as compared to non-eligible based on the evaluation process when compared to FY 1999. Overall, nearly 65% of the offenders evaluated were accepted into Patuxent's treatment programs.

Table 3a
Gender, Race & Age Distribution of Offenders Evaluated
at Patuxent Institution in FY 2000

CATEGORY	ELIGIBLE		NON-ELIGIBLE		EVALUATED (N=137)	
	#	%	#	%	#	% OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE
PROGRAM						
Eligible Persons	41	46.07	26	54.17	67	48.90
Patuxent Youth	48	53.93	22	45.83	70	51.10
Total	89	100	48	100	137	100
GENDER						
Female	13	14.6	7	14.6	20	14.6
Male	76	85.4	41	85.4	117	85.4
Total	89	100	48	100	137	100
RACE						
African American	75	84.3	34	70.8	109	79.6
Caucasian	14	15.7	14	29.2	28	20.4
Total	89	100	48	100	137	100
AGE						
15-19	24	27.0	11	23.0	35	25.6
20-24	39	43.9	18	37.5	57	41.6
25-29	10	11.3	10	20.9	20	14.6
30-34	10	11.3	3	6.2	13	9.4
35-39	4	4.5	4	8.3	8	5.8
40-44	2	2.0	2	4.1	4	3.0
45-49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	0	0	0	0	0	0
55+	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	89	100	48	100	137	100

GENDER

- Of the 137 individuals evaluated in FY 2000 for the Patuxent programs, a significant majority, 117 or 85.4% were male. The rate for those determined to be eligible was identical for both male and female offenders at 65%.

RACE

- The percent of offenders evaluated by race closely resembles Maryland's correctional population.
- Of the offenders evaluated for treatment, 79.6% were African-American, 20.4% were Caucasian. No American Indian, Asian or Hispanic offenders were referred to Patuxent Institution for evaluation in FY 2000.

AGE

- Consistent with Patuxent Institution's mission of treatment youthful offenders, 67.2% of the offenders evaluated fell between the ages of 15 to 24 years of age. This represents an increase from the preceding year in which 55% of the offenders evaluated were between 15 and 24 years of age.
- Offenders between the ages of 15 to 24 years old comprised 70.8% of those found eligible for Patuxent Institution's treatment programs during FY 2000.
- Of those offenders between the ages of 15 to 24 years old evaluated for the Patuxent Institution's programs, 68.5% were found eligible. This compares to 57.8% of offenders over the age of 24 years old found eligible.
- The trend continues for a steadily decreasing age of offenders referred to the Patuxent Institution for treatment. In FY 2000, only 2.9% of the individuals referred for evaluation were 40 years old or older. This compares to a 7% referral rate for the same age group during the preceding fiscal year.



3.2 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs is presented in Tables 3b through 3d. These tables examine three key variables related to offense characteristics:

- Summary of the most serious offense committed by offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution;
- The length of sentence imposed by the court system; and
- A tally of the county or city in which the conviction occurred.

Table 3b: *Most Serious Offense of Inmates Evaluated in FY 2000*

TYPE OF OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE N=89		NON-ELIGIBLE N=48		EVALUATED N=137	
	#	%	#	%	#	% OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE
VIOLENT OFFENSES						
Homicide	13	14.6	7	14.6	20	14.6
Sexual Assault ⁶	2	2.2	3	6.3	5	3.6
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	3	3.37	3	6.3	6	4.3
Assault ⁷	6	6.7	3	6.3	9	6.5
Other Violent ⁸	53	59.5	21	43.7	74	54.0
TOTAL VIOLENT OFFENSES	77	86.5	37	77.2	114	83.0
PROPERTY OFFENSES						
Burglary	1	1.1	2	4.1	3	2.2
Arson	0	0	1	2.0	1	.7
Larceny	6	6.8	2	4.1	8	5.8
Other Property ⁹	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROPERTY OFFENSES	7	7.9	5	10.2	12	8.7
DRUG OFFENSES						
Possession ¹⁰	0	0	3	6.3	3	2.1
Distribution	4	4.5	3	6.3	7	5.1
Drugs - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DRUG OFFENSES	4	4.5	6	12.6	10	7.2
PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES	1	1.1	0	0	1	1.1
TOTAL PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES	1	1.1	0	0	1	1.1
TOTAL OFFENSES	89	100	48	100	137	100

⁶ **Sexual Assault** includes rape (1st & 2nd degree) and attempted rape; sexual offense (1st, 2nd, & 3rd degree); and incest and child abuse.

⁷ **Assault** includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

⁸ **Other Violent** includes conspiracy to murder, attempted murder, and accessory to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

⁹ **Other Property** includes uttering.

¹⁰ **Possession** includes possession with intent to distribute.

The sentence length data reported in Table 3c compares favorably to indicators reported in FY 1999. As in the prior year, inmates evaluated by and accepted into the Patuxent programs generally have a sentence length of ≤ 15 years. This appears to be related to a more youthful population entering treatment.

Table 3c: Sentence Length in Years of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2000

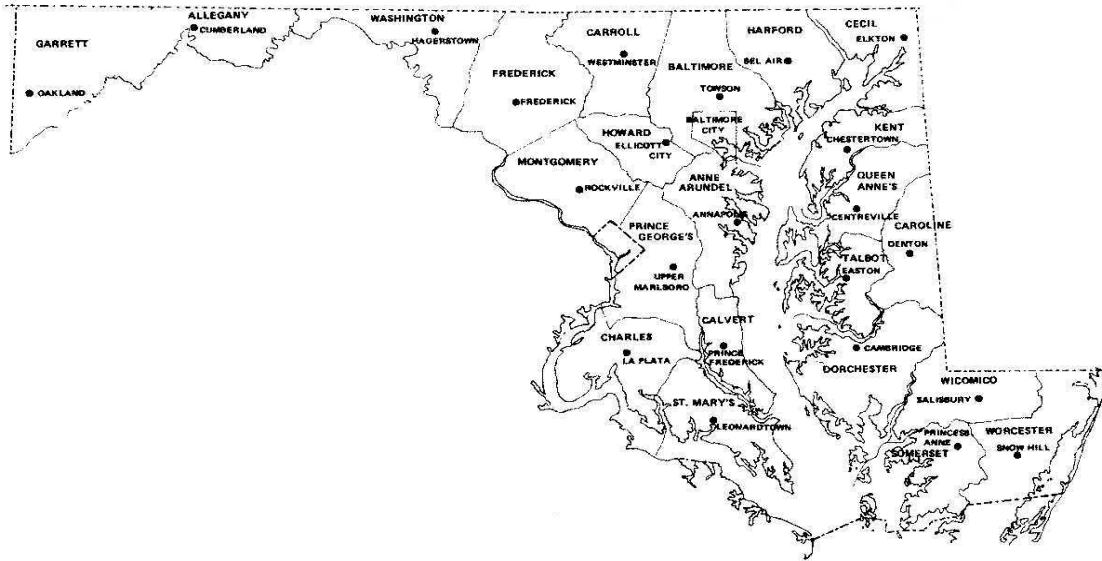
YEARS	ELIGIBLE N=89		NON-ELIGIBLE N=48		EVALUATED N=137	
	#	%	#	%	#	% OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE
Less Than 5 years	2	2.3	1	2.1	3	2.2
5-10 Years	24	27	20	41.7	44	32.1
11-15 Years	24	27	8	16.7	32	23.3
16-20 Years	16	17.9	8	16.7	24	17.5
21-25 Years	13	14.6	3	6.2	16	11.7
26-30 Years	5	5.6	4	8.3	9	6.6
31-35 Years	3	3.4	0	0	3	2.2
36-40 Years	1	1.1	1	2.1	2	1.5
41-45 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0
46-50 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0
51+ Years	1	1.1	0	0	1	.73
Life	0	0	3	6.2	3	2.2
TOTAL	89	100	48	100	137	100

Table 3d: County of Conviction of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2000

COUNTY OF CONVICTION	ELIGIBLE N=89		NON-ELIGIBLE N=48		EVALUATED N=137	
	#	%	#	%	#	% OF TOTAL ELIGIBLE
Anne Arundel County	1	1.1	3	6.2	4	3.0
Baltimore City	47	52.8	25	52.1	72	52.5
Baltimore County	7	7.9	6	12.5	13	9.5
Calvert County	2	2.3	1	2.1	3	2.1
Caroline County	0	0	2	4.1	2	1.5
Carroll County	0	0	1	2.1	1	0.7
Cecil County	0	0	1	2.1	1	.7
Charles County	3	3.4	1	2.1	4	3.0
Dorchester County	1	1.1	0	0	1	0.7
Frederick County	1	1.1	0	0	1	0.7
Harford County	2	2.3	0	0	2	1.5
Howard County	1	1.1	1	2.1	2	1.5
Montgomery County	3	3.4	1	2.1	4	3.0
Prince George's County	19	21.3	6	12.5	25	18.2
St Mary's County	1	1.1	0	0	1	0.7
Wicomico County	1	1.1	0	0	1	0.7
TOTAL	89	100	48	100	137	100

A summary of the county of conviction is presented in the preceding table, Table 3d. As in the prior year, a preponderance of the inmates both evaluated by and accepted into Patuxent Institution's programs were convicted in Baltimore City. Some changes in the distribution are noteworthy when compared to FY 1999:

- A majority of those individuals evaluated (80.2%) and accepted (80.0%) in FY 2000 were convicted either in Baltimore City, Prince George's County or Baltimore County.
- While Baltimore City still represents the highest number of referrals, this number has increased from 29.4% of those evaluated during FY 1999 to 52.5% of those evaluated in FY 2000.
- Prince George's County, which is the second most frequent county of conviction, registered a decrease from 24.7% in FY 1999 to 18.2% in FY 2000 of those referred for evaluation.



CHAPTER IV

PATUXENT POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

4.1 Demographics of Total Population ¹¹

The following Table 4a provides an analysis of the demographics of the total Patuxent program population for FY 2000, inclusive of the EP Program and the Patuxent Youth Program. This sample is comprised of all the offenders who, during the course of FY 2000, were housed at Patuxent Institution in either the diagnostic or treatment phase. This sample consists of 518 inmates of which 322 were affiliated with the EP Program and 196 with the Patuxent Youth Program. Of this sample, 132 inmates who were housed at Patuxent Institution left the facility due to being found ineligible, receiving a mandatory release, expiration of sentence, court release or signing out of the EP program.

Table 4a:
**GENDER, RACE, AND AGE DISTRIBUTION: PATUXENT
PROGRAM POPULATION IN FY 2000**

CATEGORY	EP Program		Youth Program	
	#	%	#	%
<i>GENDER</i>				
Male	256	79.5	189	96.4
Female	66	20.5	7	3.6
Total	322	100	196	100
<i>RACE</i>				
AA	201	62.5	164	83.6
Caucasian	121	37.5	32	16.4
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	322	100	196	100
<i>AGE of 6/30/00</i>				
15-16	0	0	1	.5
17-19	0	0	47	24.0
20-24	61	19.0	145	74.0
25-29	61	19.0	3	1.5
30-34	52	16.1	Not Applicable	
35-39	46	14.3		
40-44	42	13.0		
45-49	35	10.9		
50-54	14	4.3		
55+	11	3.4		
TOTAL	322	100.0	196	100.0

¹¹ Total Population is being defined as all inmates who during FY 2000 entered Patuxent Institution for either the EP or Patuxent Youth Programs. This is inclusive of individuals who were in either the diagnostic or treatment phases of these programs.

4.2 Demographics of Current Patuxent Population ¹²

Demographic data on the current population in treatment at Patuxent Institution are presented in Table 4b entitled *Gender, Race and Age Distribution: Patuxent Program Current Population*. The information contained in the table can be summarized as follows:

GENDER

- The majority of offenders in the EP program are male (78.3%). While the EP population remains largely comprised of male inmates, this figure does reflect a slight decline when compared to the FY 1999 figure of 83% males.
- The Youth Program continues to be overwhelmingly (95.8%) populated by male inmates.

RACE

- The majority of offenders in the EP program are African-American (64.3%); 35.7% are Caucasian.
- In the youth program, the African American representation is 82.4%.
- There were no Hispanic, Asian American or Native Americans in the programs in FY 2000.

AGE

- The mean age for the current combined population in Patuxent Institution's programs is 24.42 years of age (s.d.=7.0 years).
- Forty-nine point five percent (49.5%) of the current treatment population in Patuxent Institution is between the ages of 17 to 24 years old.
- Inmates in the EP Program have a mean age of 27.4 years (s.d.=7.28); the range is between 20 and 66 years old. This reflects a decline in the mean age of EP inmates when compared to the mean of 36.0 years reported in FY 1999.
- Approximately 8% of the current EP population is over the age of 49 years.



¹² Current population is defined as individuals affiliated with the EP or Youth Programs on 6/30/2000.

Table 4b:
GENDER, RACE, AND AGE DISTRIBUTION
PATUXENT PROGRAM CURRENT POPULATION
IN FY 2000

CATEGORY	EP Program N=244		Youth Program N=142	
	#	%	#	%
GENDER				
Male	191	78.3	136	95.8
Female	53	21.7	6	4.2
Total	244	100	142	100
RACE				
AA	157	64.3	117	82.4
Caucasian	87	35.7	25	17.6
Total	244	100	142	100
AGE of 6/30/00				
15-16	0	0	0	0
17-19	0	0	38	26.8
20-24	52	21.3	101	71.1
25-29	40	16.4	3	2.1
30-34	34	13.9	0	0
35-39	37	15.2	0	0
40-44	33	13.5	0	0
45-49	28	11.5	0	0
50-54	11	4.5	0	0
55+	9	3.7	0	0
TOTAL	244	100	142	100



4.3 Age Of Admission Of Current Patuxent Program Population

The effort to redirect the Institution's resources to the remediation of youthful offenders continues. In FY 2000, 63.5% of all individuals admitted to the Patuxent Institution programs were ≤24 years of age. This compares to 58.4% in the preceding year.

Table 4c
Age of Admission During FY 2000

AGE	EP		YOUTH		TOTAL
AGE	#	%	#	%	
15-16	2	.8	9	6.3	11
17-19	17	6.9	75	52.8	92
20-24	85	34.9	57	40.2	142
25-29	61	25.0	1	.7	62
30-34	38	15.6	Not Applicable		38
35-39	25	10.2			25
40-44	10	4.1			10
45-49	5	2.1			5
50-54	1	.4			1
55+	0	0			0
Total	244	100	142	100	386

4.4 Offense Characteristics

The offense characteristics of the current EP and Youth populations are presented in three areas: 1) most serious offense, 2) sentence length in years, and 3) county of conviction.

Table 4d, *Most Serious Offense of the FY 2000: Patuxent Program Populations*, gives the number and percent of offenders under treatment in FY 2000 by type of offense. The various type of offenses are categorized into the following four broad categories used by the National Institute of Justice: 1) violent offenses, 2) property offenses, 3) drug offenses, and 4) public-order offenses.

TABLE 4d
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF THE FY 2000
PATUXENT PROGRAM POPULATION

TYPE OF OFFENSE	EP (N=244)		YOUTH (N=142)		TOTAL (N=387)
	#	%	#	%	
VIOLENT OFFENSES					
Homicide	99	40.6	43	30.3	142
Sexual Assault ¹³	23	9.4	4	2.8	27
Kidnapping	2	.8	2	1.4	4
Robbery	29	11.9	15	10.6	44
Assault ¹⁴	10	4.1	17	11.9	27
Other Violent ¹⁵	47	19.2	58	40.9	105
TOTAL	210	86.0	139	97.9	349
PROPERTY OFFENSES					
Burglary	9	3.7	0	0	9
Arson	1	.4	0	0	1
Larceny	6	2.5	1	.7	7
TOTAL	16	6.6	1	.7	17
DRUG OFFENSES					
Possession ¹⁶	9	3.7	1	.7	10
Distribution	5	2.1	1	.7	6
Drugs-Other	3	1.2	0	0	3
TOTAL	17	7.0	2	1.4	19
PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES					
Probation Violation	1	.4	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	.4	0	0	1
TOTAL OFFENSES	244	100	142	100	386

¹³ **Sexual Assaults** include rape (1st & 2nd degree) and attempted rape; sexual offense (1st, 2nd & 3rd degree); and incest and child abuse.

¹⁴ **Assault** includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape or maim.

¹⁵ **Other Violent** includes conspiracy to murder, malicious wounding, attempted robbery with a deadly weapon and handgun violations.

¹⁶ **Possession** includes possession with intent to distribute.

4.5 Length of Sentence

Table 4e, *Sentence Length in Years of the FY 2000 Patuxent Program Population*, provides summary data on the sentence length in years of the current treatment population.

TABLE 4e
SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS
OF THE FY 2000
PATUXENT PROGRAM POPULATION

	ELIGIBLE N=244		YOUTH N=142		TOTAL N=386
YEARS	#	%	#	%	
<5 Years	1	.4	3	2.1	4
5-10 Years	26	10.7	47	33.1	73
11-15 Years	42	17.2	23	16.2	65
16-20 Years	30	12.3	20	14.1	50
21-25 Years	38	15.6	17	12.0	55
26-30 Years	37	15.2	14	9.9	51
31-35 Years	13	5.3	4	2.8	17
36-40 Years	14	5.8	4	2.8	18
41-45 Years	7	2.9	2	1.4	9
46-50 Years	8	3.2	3	2.1	11
51+ Years	8	3.2	3	2.1	11
Life	20	8.2	2	1.4	22
TOTAL	244	100	142	100	386

The following conclusions can be drawn from this table:

- Nearly 29% of the EP offenders were sentenced to 15 years or less. Of the Youth offenders, 51% were sentenced to 15 years or less.
- The number of offenders in the EP program serving life sentences has dropped from 18.6% in FY 1999 to 8.2% in FY 2000.
- Two youths have life sentences down from 16 last fiscal year.

4.6 County of Conviction

The final summary table, Table 4f, reflects the county of conviction for the inmates in the Patuxent Institution's programs during FY 2000. From this table, it can be concluded that:

- The vast majority of offenders entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (30.7% EP and 45.8% Youth) were convicted in Baltimore City.
- The second and third most frequent counties of conviction are Prince George's County (24.3%) and Baltimore County (12.9%).
- The distribution based on county of conviction has remained virtually the same as that reported in FY 1999.

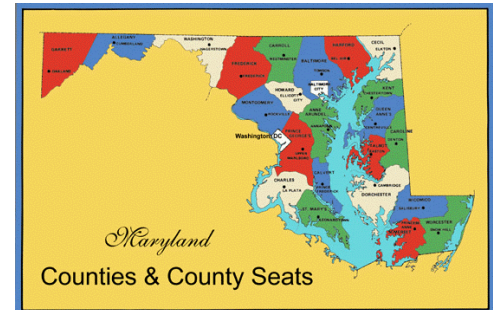


Table 4f

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF THE FY 2000 PATUXENT PROGRAM POPULATION		ELIGIBLE PERSONS		YOUTH		TOTAL (N=386)
	County of Conviction	#	%	#	%	
	Allegany County	2	.8	0	0	2
	Anne Arundel County	4	1.6	2	1.4	6
	Baltimore City	75	30.7	65	45.8	140
	Baltimore County	40	16.4	10	7.1	50
	Calvert County	5	2.1	2	1.4	7
	Caroline County	5	2.1	1	0.7	6
	Carroll County	5	2.1	2	1.4	7
	Cecil County	1	.4	1	0.7	2
	Charles County	9	3.7	9	6.3	18
	Dorchester County	2	.8	0	0	2
	Frederick County	2	.8	0	0	2
	Garrett County	1	.4	0	0	1
	Harford County	7	2.9	3	2.1	10
	Howard County	2	.8	1	0.7	3
	Kent County	1	.4	0	0	1
	Montgomery County	14	5.7	6	4.2	20
	Prince George's County	54	22.2	40	28.2	94
	St Mary's County	3	1.2	0	0	3
	Talbot County	1	.4	0	0	1
	Washington County	4	1.6	0	0	4
	Wicomico County	5	2.0	0	0	5
	Worcester County	1	.4	0	0	1
	Out-of-State	1	.4	0	0	1
	TOTAL	244	100	142	100	386

CHAPTER V

PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW SUMMARY

The Board of Review is a unique component of the Patuxent Institution. Periodically reviewing the status of inmates receiving treatment in the Patuxent program, the Board of Review is invested with the authority to:

- Grant, deny or revoke the conditional release status of offenders in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs. The types of conditional release status include accompanied day-leaves, work/school release or parole to the community;
- Find an offender ineligible for a treatment program; and
- Recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

The Board of Review generally meets two times per month to review inmate progress. All inmates must appear before the Board of Review on a yearly basis, although the Board may opt to review an inmate more frequently. When scheduled for review, an inmate meets with the Board of Review; members of the inmate's RMT are also present at the review meetings. The process involves a review of the inmate's records and adjustment history, input from members of the RMT and direct discussion with the offender. A voting process determines actions taken by the Board of Review. Major changes in inmate status require the approval of 7 out of 9 members of the Board.

The Board of Review is comprised of:

- The Director of Patuxent Institution;
- Two Associate Directors of the institution; and
- The Warden; and
- Five members of the General Public appointed by the Governor

5.1 Board of Review Activity Summary

In FY 2000, 377 cases appeared before the Board of Review. Table 5a, *Summary of Board of Review Cases in FY 2000*, presents the number of cases reviewed by hearing type.

The distribution of the cases heard closely parallel the Board of Review's activities in FY 1999. During this fiscal year the Board of Review heard on the average 31.4 cases per month. A majority of these cases (82.5%) involved annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs. A further breakdown of these annual reviews reveals:

- Eighty-two percent (82%) were in-house reviews for inmates housed in the institution;
- Four percent (4%) were reviews for work release offenders; and
- Sixteen percent (16%) were parolees

TABLE 5a	
SUMMARY OF BOARD OF REVIEW CASES IN FY 2000	
CASE HEARING TYPES	TOTAL
ANNUAL REVIEWS	311
In-house Annual Reviews	256
Work Release Annual Reviews	11
Parolee Annual Reviews	44
STATUS REQUESTS	23
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS	4
WORK RELEASE HEARINGS	11
REVIEWS OF ELIGIBLE PERSON STATUS	28
REQUESTS FOR COMPLETE RELEASE	0
TOTAL	377

5.2 Grants of Status

The Board of Review may grant the following types of conditional release status:

- accompanied day leaves;
- work/school release; or
- parole to the community.

The Board of Review closely regulates the activities of those offenders granted the above statuses. In FY 2000, the Board of Review made 368 administrative decisions regarding these status offenders; decisions ranging from approval of visit requests to approval of financial purchases. The number of administrative decisions reached in FY 2000 represents a 26.5% increase over the prior year.

In FY 2000, the Board of Review made 21 grants of conditional release status involving 16 offenders.¹⁷ The number and type of status granted are presented in Table 5b, *FY 2000 Grants of Status*, below.

TABLE 5b	
FY 2000 GRANTS OF STATUS	
TYPE OF STATUS GRANTED	# GRANTED
Accompanied Day Leaves	7
Work Release	12
Parole to Community	2
TOTAL	21

¹⁷ Offenders can receive more than one type of status within the Calendar year; for example, an offender can first receive accompanied day leaves and then, later in the year, be promoted to work release status.

In FY 2000, two offenders were paroled to the community. Both were first time parolees. No first time parolees have been convicted or re-incarcerated for a new offense as of the close of FY 2000.

All offenders granted status remain under the direct supervision of Patuxent Institution. Under certain circumstances, however, the Board of Review may recommend a parolee be transferred to another State under an Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC) transfer. Under an ICC transfer, the offender is placed under the direct supervision of an appropriate agency in another State. However, Patuxent Institution staff continues to monitor an offender's progress at least annually. In FY 2000, no offenders requested an ICC transfer; however, one offender remains on ICC transfer status from a previous year.

After an offender has been on community parole successfully for at least three years, the Board of Review may recommend to the sentencing court that an offender be released from the remainder of his or her sentence. In FY 2000, the Board of Review did not recommend any offenders to the courts for complete release.

5.3 Revocations of Status

Offenders who participate in Patuxent Institution's conditional release program are closely monitored and supervised. The Board of Review has the authority to revoke any type of conditional status.¹⁸ During the year, The Board of Review held 11 hearings reviewing the work/school release status of inmates. As a result of these hearings, the work/school release status of 5 inmates was revoked. No revocations of accompanied day leave status occurred during FY 2000.



Whenever an offender is believed to have violated a term or condition of a parole contract, a preliminary parole revocation hearing is held at the Institution before a Hearing Officer. If the Hearing Officer finds probable cause that the offender did violate a term or condition of the parole contract, the offender is held at the Institution pending a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review.

¹⁸ Conditional status includes accompanied day leaves, work/school release, or community parole.

The law specifies that for offenders whose offenses were committed after March 20, 1989, that the first major violation¹⁹ of a release condition requires mandatory revocation from a status for at least six months. A second major violation automatically leads to expulsion from the treatment program. The Board of Review holds parole revocation hearings for both major and minor violations of the parole contract. Revocation hearings comprised about 1% of the cases heard by the Board of Review during FY 2000. As a result of these hearings, the Board of Review revoked the parole status of three inmates.²⁰

¹⁹ Major violations include: escape; failure to return from parole, work release, school release, or leave within one hour of the time due, unless the failure to return was due to causes beyond the control of the eligible person; commission of a new offense, other than a minor traffic violation; commission of a major violation of the Institution's disciplinary rules; violation of any rules not categorized as minor violations under the regulations of Patuxent Institution; and use of any controlled dangerous substance the offender is not entitled to use under Maryland law.

²⁰ Four inmates were returned to the Institution in FY 2000 for revocation hearings by the Board of Review. Three inmates had their parole status revoked. One inmate had the hearing deferred. Prior to the second hearing, this inmate committed suicide.

CHAPTER VI

DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

During the course of FY 2000, 132 offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution. The number of offenders discharged by discharge reason and sex are listed in the table below.

TABLE 6a PATUXENT INSTITUTION FY 2000 DISCHARGES						
DISCHARGE REASON	# MALE OFFENDERS N=118		# FEMALE OFFENDERS N=14		TOTAL N=132	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Board of Review	10	8.6	1	7.2	11	8.4
Court Release	1	0.8	1	7.2	2	1.5
Deceased	1	0.8	0	0	1	0.8
Expiration of Sentence	2	1.7	0	0	2	1.5
Mandatory Release	23	19.7	1	7.2	24	18.3
Office of the Director	29	24.0	0	0	29	21.9
Paroled to Parole & Probation	1	0.8	0	0	1	0.8
Released before staffing ²¹	5	4.3	0	0	5	3.7
Staff Evaluation	20	17.1	7	50	27	20.4
Voluntarily Opted Out	26	22.2	4	28.4	30	22.7
TOTAL	118	100	14	100	132	100

A majority of the 132 offenders released from Patuxent Institution in FY 2000 fell into one of two categories:

- Twenty-seven (20.4%) were found ineligible during the diagnostic phase prior to entering into the treatment programs.
- Thirty offenders (22.7%) voluntarily opted-out of the EP program.

While offenders in the EP Program have the option of opting-out, Title 4 stipulates that inmates referred to the Patuxent Youth Program are not voluntary admissions. The Board of Review can recommend discharge of an inmate in the Patuxent Youth Program, but the Director maintains sole authority for approving the inmate's discharge. In FY 2000, the Office of the Director discharged 29 inmates from the Patuxent Youth Program.

During the course of annual reviews, or as necessary (i.e., special hearings requested by the Unit Chairs before the Board of Review), the Board of Review also may determine that an individual is no longer eligible to participate in the treatment program. An offender may be found no longer eligible for reasons such as violating institutional rules, inadequate progress in the program, or having reached maximum benefit from treatment. Eleven inmates or 8.4% of the discharges resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review.

²¹ Five inmates were discharged from the Patuxent Institution programs prior to formal staffing because their sentence length was not long enough to benefit from the treatment provided by the programs.

CHAPTER VII

PAROLE OUTCOMES

As of June 30, 2000, a total of 40 individuals (36 males and 4 females) under the authority of Patuxent Institution were on community parole. As a representative picture of individuals on community parole, the data that follows examines offenders paroled by the institution for the **first** time from FY 1995 through FY 2000. The time frame for follow-up on these **first** time parolees is three years, the standard used by the National Institute of Justice in recidivism studies. The parameters applied to assess parole outcome include re-arrest, reconviction, and/or re-incarceration. In addition, Patuxent Institution evaluates parole revocations, that is, the number of parolees revoked by the Board of Review for violation of a technical aspect of their parole contract or for a major violation, such as a new offense.

7.1 Offense Characteristics

TYPE OF OFFENSE	#	%
VIOLENT OFFENSES		
Homicide	8	40
Sexual Assault ²²	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0
Robbery	2	10
Assault ²³	2	10
Other Violent ²⁴	3	15
TOTAL	15	75
PROPERTY OFFENSES		
Burglary	3	15
Larceny	0	0
Other Property ²⁵	0	0
TOTAL	3	15
DRUG OFFENSES		
Possession ²⁶	2	10
Distribution	0	0
TOTAL	2	10
PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES		
Probation Violation ²⁷	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

TABLE 7a
***MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE
OF FY 1995-FY 2000 PAROLEES***

Between FY 1995 and FY 2000, a total of 20 offenders were granted parole status to the community. All of these offenders had participated in the EP Program. Eighty-five percent of these inmates were serving non-life sentences. Data presented in Table 7a, *Most Serious Original Offense of FY 1995-FY 2000 Parolees*, provides a breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 20 individuals.

²² **Sexual Assault** includes rape (1st and 2nd degree) and attempted rape; sexual offense (1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree); and incest and Child abuse

²³ **Assault** includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

²⁴ **Other Violent** includes conspiracy to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

²⁵ **Other Property** includes conspiracy to murder, attempted murder, and accessory to murder malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

²⁶ **Possession** includes possession with intent to distribute.

²⁷ **Public Order Offenses** include probation violations.

Table 7a shows the following:

- The majority (75%) of offenders paroled from Patuxent Institution since FY 1995 were originally incarcerated for a violent offense.
- In the past 5 years, Patuxent Institution has not paroled any inmates convicted of sexual assault.
- Of the paroled offenders, 40% had been convicted of homicide.

The current status of offenders paroled from FY 1995 through FY 2000 is presented in Table 7b below.

TABLE 7b CURRENT STATUS OF OFFENDERS PAROLED FROM FY 1995 - FY 2000		
STATUS	# OF OFFENDERS	% OF OFFENDERS
Conditional Release Status	13	65
Court Released	0	0
Deceased	0	0
Mandatory Release/Expiration	3	15
Non-Eligible Per Board of Review	1	5
Returned to Patuxent	5	25
Voluntarily Opted Out	3	15
Total	20	100

- Eighty percent of the offenders paroled during this time period are participating or participated successfully in Patuxent's conditional release program.
- One fourth of those on community parole returned to Patuxent and subsequently opted out, were found ineligible, or reached mandatory release.

7.2 Parole Revocations

When the REF staff has reason to believe that a parolee has violated a condition(s) of his/her parole contract or has violated a State, Federal, or municipal law, the parolee is returned to Patuxent Institution and brought before a Hearing Officer for a preliminary parole revocation hearing. In a preliminary parole revocation hearing, the Hearing Officer determines whether or not there is probable cause to keep the parolee at Patuxent Institution until a formal parole revocation hearing is held before the Board of Review. If the Hearing Officer determines that there is no probable cause to keep the parolee at Patuxent Institution, the parolee is permitted to return to the REF or the community (depending upon parole status).

If the Hearing Officer determines probable cause during the preliminary parole revocation hearing, the parolee remains at Patuxent Institution until a formal parole revocation hearing is held before the Board of Review. During a formal parole revocation hearing, the Board of Review determines whether or not the offender's parole status should be revoked.

Table 7c, *Year of First Revocation FY 1995-FY 2000 Parolees*, presents data on the number and percent of parolees formally revoked by the Board of Review within three years of receiving parole for the first time.

<p>TABLE 7c YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION FY 1995 - FY 2000 PAROLEES</p>									
FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N=20	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1995	6	1	16.67	0	0	0	0	1	5
1996	4 ²⁸	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	5
1997	6	0	0	1	16.67	1	16.67	2	10
1998	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	1 ²⁹	0	0	0	0			0	0
2000	2							0	0
TOTAL	20	1	5	2	10	1	5	4	20



²⁸ The number that was reported in table 7c as paroled in FY 1996 represents a correction. The prior annual report incorrectly indicated only two parolees for FY 1996

²⁹ In FY 1999, two inmates were granted parole but one was paroled for the second time, therefore, not reflected in the table above.

STATE OF MARYLAND

CITY OF JESSUP

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT on the 25th day of October, in the year two thousand, Richard B. Rosenblatt, Director of the Patuxent Institution, personally appeared before me, a Notary Public of the State of Maryland, and made oath in due form of law that the matters and facts set forth in the Annual Report of Patuxent Institution for the Fiscal Year that ended June 30, 2000, are true to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

As witness my hand and notarial seal,


Eileen T. Brown, Notary Public

My Commission expires June 13, 2004